

IN THE SPECIFICATION:

The specification as amended below with replacement paragraphs shows added text with underlining and deleted text with ~~strikethrough~~.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0011] beginning at page 3, with the following paragraph:

The above objects and advantages of the present invention will become more apparent by describing in detail a preferred embodiment thereof with reference to the attached drawings in which:

FIG. 1A shows normal recording of an encoding block in ECC blocks on a disk;

FIG. 1B shows an encoding block abnormally recorded in three ECC blocks;

FIG. 1C shows abnormal recording overlapping with normal recording on the disk;

FIG. 2 is a block diagram showing an embodiment of an apparatus for detecting the violation of a block boundary according to the present invention;

FIG. 3A shows a block boundary signal generated by an LPP and/or ADIP decoder of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3B shows a first window signal generated by a first window signal generator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3C shows a second window signal generated by a second window signal generator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3D shows a third window signal generated by a third window signal generator of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3E shows an encoding block synchronous signal generated by a DVD encoder of FIG. 2;

FIG. 3F shows a first interrupt signal diagram generated by a first AND gate;

FIG. 3G shows a second interrupt signal diagram generated by a second AND gate; and

FIG. 3H shows a third interrupt signal diagram generated by a third AND gate.; and

FIG. 4 illustrates exemplary operations of a method of detecting a violation of a block boundary on an optical disk.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0018] beginning at page 5, with the following paragraph:

FIG. 4 illustrates exemplary operations of a method of detecting a violation of a block boundary on an optical disk. According to a-the method of detecting a violation of a block

boundary according to the present invention, the method determines whether the violation of the block boundary occurs by comparing block address information previously recorded on the disk with a synchronous signal of the encoding block. In particular, in operation 420 a block boundary signal indicative of a boundary between the ECC blocks is generated using the block address information recorded on the disk. A DVD-R/RW disk and a DVD+RW disk, each includes a land and a groove. In the DVD-R/RW disk, the address information of the ECC blocks, which is referred to as a land pre-pit (LPP), is generally recorded in the land. In the DVD+RW disk, the address information of the ECC blocks, which is referred to as an address in pre-groove (ADIP), is recorded as a wobble signal. The ADIP is referred to as ATIP in a CD-RW disk.

Please REPLACE paragraph [0019] beginning at page 5, with the following paragraph:

~~Further~~After the block boundary signal is generated in operation 420, a phase difference between the generated block boundary signal generated-and the encoding block synchronous signal is detected in operation 430. ~~The method determines~~In operation 440, whether a violation of a boundary occurs is detected~~determined~~ according to the magnitude of the detected phase difference. When the phase of the block boundary signal is consistent with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal, the encoding block is recorded from the boundaries between the ECC blocks on the disk in operation 460, which is normal recording. When the phase of the block boundary signal is inconsistent with the phase of the encoding block synchronous signal, the encoding block is not recorded from the boundaries between the ECC blocks on the disk in operation 460, which is abnormal recording. In this case, generating an interrupt signal or the like stops recording.